

## LEGAL.

W. A. MACDONALD.

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, Commissioner of Oaths, etc.  
BRUNSWICK, MANITOBA.  
IN COURT TO LOAN.  
Opp. Post Office, Rosser Bank, Rosser Ave.

W. A. COLDWELL,  
BARRISTERS, SO. CITORS, ETC.,  
Opp. Post Office, First Bank of Canada.  
MANITOBA TO LOAN  
1st Avenue, Brandon.  
Geo. R. COLDWELL.

G. A. DURAND,  
BARRISTER, ETC.,  
Counsel for the Merchants' Bank  
2nd Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
Post Office.

RUSSEL & COOPER,  
Attorneys,  
Barristers, Notary's Public, etc.  
Between 7th and 8th Streets, Brandon.

SIFTON & SIFTON,  
BARRISTERS, ETC.  
Many cases on farm property. School debts  
and other litigation on its merits.

H. E. HENDERSON & HENDERSON,  
Barristers, Notaries Public, etc.  
1st Avenue, Brandon.

EDWARD GRIFFIN,  
BARRISTERS, ETC.  
Improved farm property.  
H. E. Henderson.

NOTES.

STAR HOTEL,  
The Royal Street, hotel kept by Tom Barton on  
1st Street, now operated by Edward Griffin.  
Rooms, terms of the Proprietors to make its  
services convenient to none in the City.  
Special attention paid to the requirements of the  
travelling public.  
Call and see for yourselves.

EDWARD GRIFFIN.

STAR AND GARTER HOTEL,  
Corner Princess Ave. and 11th Street, has been  
reduced and reformed since the late fire, and is  
now offered to the public at a reduced rate.  
Rooms, terms of the Proprietor  
to make its services convenient to none in the City.  
Special attention given to the requirements of the  
travelling public.  
Call and see for yourselves.

ALEX. SMITH,  
Proprietor.

October 7th, 1883.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,  
NINTH STREET,  
BRUNSWICK, MANITOBA.  
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.  
KELLY & DRY.  
Proprietors.

LANGHAM HOTEL,  
Formerly the Club.

RE-OPENED.

One of the finest hotels in the Northwest.  
Patrons will find first-class accommodation  
at reduced rates.

L. SHUTE, PROPRIETOR.

Sept. 1st.

ROYAL HOTEL,  
BRANDON.

A first-class house in every respect. Good stan-

ding in connection with the house.

ROBES & MCKEELEY.  
Proprietors.

Aug. 1st.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR FIFTY BOARDERS.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and rigs furnished. All on rea-

sonable terms.

MAURICE EVANS.  
Aug. 30th.

Proprietor.

BRADBURY HOUSE,  
A first-class Hotel,  
Corner 8th Street and Princess Avenue,  
Billiard Room etc.

Proprietors.

Aug. 1st.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL,  
7th Street, Brandon, Man.

P. A. McLEON.  
Proprietor.

The Hall always supplied with the best brands  
of Wine, Beer, Liquors and Cigars.

Good Stabling and good  
accommodation for the travelling public.

Terms \$1 per day.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,  
11th Street, near the T.P.R. Railway.

W. H. T. TOWNS.  
Proprietor.

The Hotel has Liquors and Cigars always  
on hand.

Good Stabling and moderate charges.

T. D. BURDOCK,  
Wine, Spirit & Cigar Merchant

Corner Rosser Avenue and 4th Street,  
BRANDON.

REMOVAL.

BRADLEY & STANLEY,

Proprietors have removed their office to the Cor-

ner of 4th Street and Rosser Avenue. All orders

will have prompt attention.

## DENTAL.

J. BARKER VOSBURGH,

(Late of Montreal.)

SUB-SECON-DENTIST.

Special attention to the Preservation of Natural  
Teeth.Artificial Teeth inserted in gold or platinum.  
Office & Residences: Over H. M. Lethbridge & Co's Stores  
Southwest corner Rosser Ave. and 6th St.  
Entrance on 6th St. Hours—Night and Day.F. E. DOERING,  
DENTIST,  
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Office—Over T. T. Atkinson's store, Mole-  
worth Block, north east corner Rosser Avenue  
and 6th Street, Brandon. Entrances on Rosser.  
Gold filling a specialty.

## MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,

L.R.C.P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,

PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.  
A. McDonald's law office.DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,  
(M.D. M. McGUIRE; M. C. P. S. Que.)  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and  
Minthorn street, over old post office.DR. J. MCKEELEY,  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Recent graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.  
M. C. P. S. and M. A. and M. B.  
Office and Residence—Over Atkinson's store, Cor.  
Rosser & 4th, and 6th Street, Brandon.W. J. GRAHAM, M. D.  
L.R.C.P. S. M. C. P. S.Graduate Victoria University, Licentiate Royal  
College Physician and Surgeon, Kingston, Ontario,  
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont., Member  
College Physicians and Surgeons, Manitoba,  
Late Physician St. Catharines, Ont., General  
and Marine Hospital.Office over Coombs & Stewart's,  
BRANDON.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

G. H. MUNROE,

Wholesale and retail dealer in  
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,  
Liquors and Cigars.6th Street, Rosser and Princess Avenue,  
BRANDON.

Aug. 20.

R. P. MULLIGAN,  
Wholesale  
Wine and Spirit Merchant,  
6th Street, between Rosser and Princess Avenue,  
BRANDON, MAN.

Aug. 20th.

ALEX. MCINTYRE,

WHOLESALE WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANT,

6th Street, between Rosser and Princess Avenue,  
BRANDON, MAN.

James McKittrick, Manager.

Aug. 20th.

KIRCHHOFFER &amp; HOWARD,

Law Office: Cor. 12th Street and Rosser Avenue,  
BRANDON, and Plum Creek, Souris.

Money to Loan at 4 per cent.

Patents procured.

Insurance effected.

FRED. TORRANCE,

B. A. (McGuire); V. S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.

Telephones in Connection.

Office and Infirmary, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA,

The only Company issuing purely "Unconditional  
Policies."

A. L. ANDERSON, General Agent.

Aug. 20th.

POUDRIER &amp; BROWNLÉE,

Dominion Land Surveyors,

And Civil Engineers.

CITY and COUNTY ENGINEERS.

Aug. 20th.

ARTHUR J. TIMEWELL &amp; CO.,

Solicitors to

McCookie &amp; Timewell.

Architects, CIVIL Engineers,

Building Surveyors and Contractors.

Moleworth's Block, Rosser Ave., Brandon.

Special attention to

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILWAY,

HYDRAULIC, GAS, AND SANITARY WORKS, GENERALLY.

P. O. Box 5.

Aug. 20th.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

7th Street, Brandon, Man.

P. A. McLEON.

Proprietor.

The Hall always supplied with the best brands

of Wine, Beer, Liquors and Cigars.

Good Stabling and good

accommodation for the travelling public.

Terms \$1 per day.

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Good Stabling and moderate charges.

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Corner Rosser Avenue and 4th Street,  
BRANDON.

REMOVAL.

BRADLEY &amp; STANLEY,

Proprietors have removed their office to the Cor-

ner of 4th Street and Rosser Avenue. All orders

will have prompt attention.

## The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the  
mail to leave Brandon that day, and will contain  
full telegraphic and market reports, a full  
column of news, and carefully written editorials upon all  
public questions.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year when paid in advance,  
and \$1.25 when paid in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mos.
1 Column	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$4.00	\$2.00
1/2 Column	8.00	5.00	2.50	1.25
1/4 Column	4.00	2.50	1.50	0.75
1/8 Column	2.00	1.25	0.75	0.35
1/16 Column	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.12

The above rates are limited to Commercial Adver-

tising; all other advertising, such as Local

News, By-Laws, etc., etc., will be charged at the rate

of 12½ per cent. above the above rates.

Advertisers are requested to make their insertion

as brief as possible, and to estimate the space

to be occupied.

From J. Campbell, for advertising Filed.

Applications from N. Reid and W.

Nichols for double truck licenses were

received and ordered to be granted.

C. CLIFFE, Editor and Publisher.

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## The Return of the Princess.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

## CHAPTER VI. CONTINUED.

This response was a trifle ambiguous. But, encouraged by my former victory, I fought my battle valiantly. I am not my father's daughter for nothing. In spite of his stern and decided tone, I know the weakness that renders him so tender and indulgent towards me. At first, he objected—then I got the better of him. Perhaps he will even consent to become totally blind.

The kindest possible feeling prevails between my pretty young stepsister and me; still, her childish nonsense worries me not a little at times. The poor little thing cannot change her nature, or be anything save a pretty, graceful, humming bird. We often go out together. Almost every day she takes me with her for a drive through Choubrak, the lovely avenue shaded by magnificent sycamores of which I spoke in a previous letter. A drive there is equivalent to making the tour of the lake in Paris. There is a grand display of superb equipages and elegant toilettes. The foreigners can always be seen there, as well as any number of citizens, and vehicles crowded with inmates of the harems. Saida has marvelous instinct for recognizing her acquaintances through their veils.

Choubrak is also the scene of the struggles and conflicts between the rival factions, Old and New Egypt. The contrast between the two parties is so marked that I observed it even before Saida caught my attention to it. The ultra retrogradists conceal themselves under a black silk shawl, even their hands are invisible, and they keep the windows and blinds of their galleries suddenly closed. The friends of progress, on the contrary, with a twinkish smile thrown over their shoulders in such a way as to reveal the Parisian robe beneath, and a garland of flowers upon their heads, do so likewise instead of a bonnet, their faces scarcely hidden by their white gauze veils, laid symmetrically in their couples with the windows wide open, their coachmen and footmen clad in English livery, and seem to be separated from European manners only by the fragile barrier of the yachim, which conceals the features no more than your ordinary veil. Even their eunuchs keep at a distance, as if there were no further need of their services. These Parisianized Arabs fraternize with the foreigners, striving to copy them in everything, even while they despise them as infidels; however, there are bows, intimacies, and even intrigues; in short, all the outward signs of good fellowship, though these deceive no one.

The pretty Durrah took me to visit my sister Faridah, the head of the radical party, and I enjoyed my call exceedingly. Although absurdly eccentric, she is really an inoffensive creature, and her bark is a thousand times worse than her bite. Wedded to a Turk who is very heavy, both in mind and body, she dwells in a gloriously new palace that differs from the houses of the Franks only in the thinnest possible lattice work over the windows. An Italian architect, built this marvel of bad taste, which she has furnished in the French style. Her furniture came direct from the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, not even accepting the carpets; and there are music-boxes and mechanical pianos in every corner. Faridah adores excitement. She is the owner of the Cairo Chronicle, whose columns often contain very able expositions of her views. In short, she is one of the celebrities of the country. Her house is always thronged with visitors. They are not entertained by singers or dancing girls; they talk of Paris fashions, the viceroy's balls, and the Cairo actresses. Her receptions create a profound furor. Last year she gave a ball; and as men are rigidly excluded from the harem, she found a substitute for them. The tallest and largest of her slaves, clad in masculine habiliments—black coats and white cravats—offered their forms to the ladies. A dancing mistress had previously instructed them in the mysteries of a quadrille, and they acquitted themselves very well in their role of cavaliers. Though this idea was wanting in originality, the effect was prodigious. People talked of nothing else for a month. To complete the description of my singular relative, let me add that she has an English governess for her children, and that her maid is a Frenchwoman.

Taking advantage of my father's indulgence, I have repeated my visits to Adilah several times. My brother has duties at court; consequently, his wife and I are left alone together. Of course, we have spoken of you; she knows you and loves

you; we are a trio of friends.

I scarcely know how to describe the happiness I witness in this pretty lover's nest. When Aly returns, heaven seems to open for his wife. A most charming conversationalist, he entertains us with accounts of the doings at the palace, and Adilah teases him about little worldly successes of which she seems not at all jealous. Elegant, witty, and gallant, he is quite a celebrity in the European colony.

Aly's establishment corresponds with the one that is maintained at Choubrak. There are not as many slaves, perhaps, but there is the same extravagant display, the same luxury everywhere. The other day the allusion to approaching ruin, in the letter addressed to M. Guller, by my father, and which I had almost forgotten, recurred to me; I asked an explanation.

"Nothing could be more true," responded Aly. "Egypt is ruined."

"What nonsense!" I cried, laughing.

"But, my dear Miriam, we owe enormous sums which we shall never be able to pay."

"Then what will you do?"

"That is the steward's business," he replied, with his usual lightness of manner.

The steward of any Arabian house of importance generally acquires a fortune at the expense of his master. But what does that matter if he can raise the requisite funds for the maintenance of the establishment? The grand seigneurs here do not trouble themselves about business matters; they live only for enjoyment. My father is ruined. Aly is ruined—or rather, as he justly says, he has always been poor. Hosniah is the only wealthy member of the family.

The name of Hosniah, introduced by chance into our conversation, elicited an observation from my brother that struck me very forcibly.

"Take my advice and 'have as little as possible to do with her.'

I have already spoken of the dalmatians. Aly owns a very large and elegant one. After dinner, the other evening, he prop of a sail upon the Nile. Reclining under the crimson silk canopy, I forgot all else in the beauty of the night. The river flowed along in the bright moonlight, a stream of liquid silver, between its dark banks, dotted here and there with the white huts of the fellahs. Under this pale light, beneath the sky so transparent that even the shadows were modified into a sort of haze, the gutteral chant of the boatmen floated up to us through the clear air. The ripple of the waves mingled with this wild melody; and there was in the wholeness a serenity, a repose, a charm that cannot be described. With my eyes riveted on the softly flowing river, I sat silently listening and dreaming.

Suddenly Adilah leaned over and touched me.

"Of what are you thinking?" she inquired.

I started but made no reply.

The truth is, I was thinking of the happiness of those two dear ones. Alas! I am sometimes so lonely, so very lonely in this fairy-like existence in which I have been suddenly thrown.

## VII.

Martha, an adventure, a genuine romance, has varied the monotony of my harem life!

There are days, you know, when one wakes with a joyful heart; days when one feels happy without knowing why. Yesterday morning went to visit Adilah. I knew that she was alone. A cry of delighted surprise greeted me. I had come intending to spend the day with her, and, as you may suppose, we were resolved to make the most of it.

The weather was superb. The air was warm and still, for January is spring-time with us. Then it is that the trees array themselves in hues of emerald, and the sky dons its brightest azure. After breakfast Adilah took me into the garden. Egyptian gardens surpass in splendor any that are known in Europe. It is the only place outside her prison-house where a Mohammedan woman is allowed to walk unattended. Aly has lavished much care and largess of money upon the adornment of his grounds. There are aviaries filled with rare birds; beautiful fountains falling in glittering spray upon clusters of orange trees and mimosa; walks bordered with banana, palm and date trees; parterres of lilies, and, like an impenetrable dome, rise tall acacias mingled with palms, forming a thicket that is always cool even in the heat of summer.

We strolled to a little summer house overlooking the Nile. The interior of this charming little retreat is exquisite.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ROY &amp; CO.

Proprietors

THE WINNIPEG  
Brewing and Malting Co.  
Ales, Porter and Lager.

Wilson &amp; King,

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers,  
WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,

Between Besser and Princess Avenues.

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN  
THE CITY.Repairing of All Kinds  
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & KING.  
N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

Who is Perry Davis?

About five years ago when Perry Davis of Providence, I. L., in the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man with no wife, no home, and no money. He had studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their use until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own maladies. When restored to health he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, and they, in turn, recommended it to their friends, and so it grew in popularity until it did not buy it. It is evidently a

## HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as

**Sudden Cold, Chills, Congestion or Stoppage of Circulation, Cramps, Palms in the Stomach, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.**

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for

Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Swelled Face, &c., arising from Toothache.

## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## HARDWARE

JAMES A. SMART,

DEALER IN

Building

Hardware,

Blacksmiths

HARDWARE,

Carpenters' Tools,

IRON &amp; STEEL.

COOKING

STOVES,

WOOD OR COAL,

Heating STOVES,

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

Paints, Oils, Glaze, Lamps, Chandeliers

Largest and best Stock—Lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

Sixth Street and Besser Ave.

BRANDON

\$300 IN PRIZES!!

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE

Brandon Weekly Mail.

WE want to double our list of subscribers to the WEEKLY MAIL; and as it would cost us more than \$300 to do it by the regular canvassing process, we have decided to make an innovation on the old system, and give the subscribers a chance to win the \$300.

The regular subscription to the paper is \$2 per annum. Our plan is simple: this: The names of all those who result in \$2 will be placed, with their addresses, in a proper keg (kegster); and

On MONDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY, 1884,

they will be drawn for by lot, in the presence of a Committee of responsible citizens, upon an absolutely fair and unobjectionable basis, that the prizes shall be awarded to the first and fortunate subscriber. The names of the winners will be announced in the next following issue of the Paper, and the prizes forwarded next day.

## 10 VALUABLE PRESENTS.

The articles enumerated below have all been bought at lowest cash prices, and are excellent value for the money named. They can be sent, as mentioned, by any persons who desire to examine them for themselves before the drawing.

1. A beautiful Solid Hunting Case **GOLD WATCH**, best value in the market, purchased from Mr. E. Duret, jeweler, Brandon, price \$65.
2. A genuine **GINGER SEWING MACHINE**, the best in the market, purchased from Case, Patterson, Brandon, price \$60.
3. A pair of **BOB SLEIGHS**, just the thing for the Partner at this season, from C. Chapman Manufacturing Co., through Smith & Evans, Brandon, price \$35.
4. An excellent Full-Cased Stem-Winding **WATCH**, purchased from D. A. Rousier, jeweler, Brandon, value \$25.
5. A nicely bound Silver-Covered **ALBUM**, price \$22, purchased from Child & Son, Stationers, etc., Portage la Prairie.
6. A set of excellent **BRIDAL HARVEYS**, purchased from Lee and Co., Brandon.
7. A lady's **BLACK SILK DRESS**, 10 yards, price \$20, bought from Mrs. E. Duret, Brandon.
8. A **WHITE LAMB CAP**, the thing for a Manitoba Winter, value \$15.50, purchased from E. John, Brandon.
9. A **WHITE DRESS**, 10 yards, price \$15, purchased from T. T. Atkinson, Brandon.
10. A fine wrought (gold) **CIGAR CASE**, value \$8.

## CLUBS.

Cubs of 10	20
" 25	15.50
" 50	6.00
" 100	3.00

In addition to the Commissions parties can take by the getting up of Clubs, we offer Three Premiums for this head:—

1. A Silver Bound Album, valued at \$25.00
2. A Silver Cigar Box, valued at \$10.00
3. A Violin, value at \$10.00

The first will be given to the party who sends us the largest Club in town; the second to the one sending us the second sized Club in town; the third to the third largest Club.

## Grand Opportunity

At the

## HAMILTON STOVE STORE.

After a year's experience in Manitoba, we have come to the conclusion that

## Legitimate Business

can only be done on

## THE CASH BASIS

Therefore from this out a liberal discount will be given to cash purchasers

We have on hand a full line of

Coal and Wood Burners, Bone Burners, pieced and Stamped Tinware, Coal oil Lamps, Cutlery, etc., GOING CHEAP FOR CASH!

WRIGHT &amp; WRIGHT,

Corner Besser Avenue and 6th Street.

## New Goods for the Fall, 1883

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Men's and Youth's Ready-made Clothings, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to do competition.

## BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER, at bottom prices.

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving and selling at figures lower than the former.

## Don't Forget the Place,

H. CROSSLEY,

Ninth Street, Brandon.



# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

## THE FARMERS' GRIEVANCES

In brief, the causes of the present discontent among the farmers are as follows: They look across the boundary and they see an American neighbor using a self-binder that cost \$90 less than a similar one costs here, and so on of other implements. They see him using lumber that costs \$10 less than lumber here, and they see him getting from 10 to 15 cents per bushel more for his wheat. These considerations to a young farmer amount to considerable, and where the Federal Government can do anything to place our farmers on a footing with the Americans, they should not object to interpose their mediating powers. For the Manitoban farmer to think this difference is all clear profit to his American cousin, is so much nonsense, pure and simple. On account of the excessively high duties in the States, on teas, imported clothing and other necessaries, living in these directions, is much more expensive across the lines than in Manitoba; the Manitoban should not forget this.

It is estimated that there are one and a half millions of bushels of wheat in Manitoba this year for export, and supposing it had an average earning by the C. P. R. say from Carberry to St. Vincent, 175 miles—with present rates since the one-third reduction, the entire earnings of the C. P. R. would be, from that point \$150,000. As the charges on the St. Paul road, that which carries the Dakota crops, are in comparison, as 1 to 2½, it is but a simple calculation to show the St. Paul road, if extended here, would charge for the entire removal just 70,000 dollars, leaving the C. P. R. an aggregate overcharge of 80,000 dollars. Now, the contract with the Syndicate is that the Government is to reduce its tariff when the earnings on capital exceed 10 per cent, and if this rate on wheat with other traffic earns no more than that, the Government is powerless to effect a reduction. What the Government could do, however, is to make that 80,000 dollars good to the C. P. R. in some other direction, and especially in this year of bad crops, to place the Manitoba farmer on a par with his neighbors. We feel assured that if the facts were properly represented to the House, on the opening of Parliament, there are not ten representatives who would raise a single objection. This is one step the Federal authorities could take to remove the disabilities of Manitoba farmers. We might say in this connection, that if the C. P. R. would only take hold of the Saskatchewan and other coal carriage, cordwood traffic, as they ought to in their own interest as well as in that of the public, it would not be necessary for them to charge the rates they are charging on wheat and general merchandise, to earn more money than they are earning. The Federal Government ought to look into this.

According to the report of the superintendent of schools for this province, the receipts from Government, of school monies, by the average rural school district do not exceed 75 dollars, and this leaves such districts to keep school half the year, to tax the average industrious settler who has made improvements, about 25 dollars annually. Now, this is a genuine hardship, and the Government could readily remove it. If instead of holding the school lands of the Province, for no one knows the purpose, the Government would sell sufficient of the most valuable sections to raise a fund whose interest would give annually say from 250 to 350 dollars to the schools, the farmers would not feel the duties they might pay on implements, two or three times in a lifetime. A small slice from the receipts of the public lands annually, would meet the C. P. R. and a reasonable disposal of the school lands, the legitimate endow-

ment of the Province, would heal the discontent created by high duties, and in this way the two foremost grievances of the people would be removed without costing the rest of the Dominion a single farthing.

We fully justify the Dominion Government in withdrawing the mile belt from settlement when they did, as it effectually stopped a town lot speculation that would otherwise have resulted in a serious detriment to the country; but that was no apology for the withdrawal of the whole southern belt from homesteading when it was withdrawn. The latter was a mistake and their recent order in council is a proof of it. If the Government would now only be more exacting from homesteaders, or impose stated improvements as a condition of settlement, it would greatly relieve the bona fide settler of the expenses of municipal Government. The faster the lands are improved, the sooner will the taxation necessary to improve the municipalities become equalized or distributed over the whole area; and this is what the requirements of the country loudly call for. Let the farmers in their resolutions demand this instead of Radicalism, and it will be better shown than good sense.

But while the farmers are dealing with the shortcomings of the Federal Government, they should not lose sight of the reforms required of the Local administration. There is, for instance, no reason why municipalities should not be empowered to sell non-resident lands for taxes, when they are in arrears for one year. When municipal councils are unable to realize from these lands for two or three years, they are unable to strike a municipal rate with any degree of certainty, and, as a consequence, are either crippled in their operations, or forced to borrow money at high rates of interest. If, for instance, those lands, when unproductive at say this season of the year, were placed in the hands of the sheriffs, as we recommended in a recent issue, to realize upon them within the next seven or eight months, the one levy would enable all municipalities to carry out their legitimate business without interference or interruption. It is said that the reason the Province does not possess such legislation is because the House has too many representatives who are interested in such lands themselves and who for selfish purposes, banish all such beneficial measures. But even this could be cured by selecting as representatives honest, disinterested men instead of the customary land grabber. The ratepayers have not the Government but themselves to blame for all such impediments in the way of their pro-

gress.

A wild land tax imposed by the Local Legislature would relieve the industrious settler of many of his hardships. If, for instance, the Legislature classified all unoccupied lands into four classes, according to locality, quality, etc., and placed specific valuations upon them according to class, and left the principle of assessment, as at present, the taxes arising from the joint valuation would greatly assist the industrious pioneer and bring the speculator to his proper senses. To illustrate. If the Government's measure valued these four classes of land at \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1 per acre respectively, and if the assessor valued in addition as at present. All wild land would be taxed at a valuation of from \$7 to \$10, and the collections from it and the other classes would greatly relieve the distress of the settler struggling against odds. In short it would force the speculator either to sell or bring his land under cultivation—the very thing the country clamors for. It should always follow that as improvements were made, the Government's specific valuation should decline, which would prevent the possibility of hardship under such a measure. There might be difficulty in getting such a measure through

the Legislature because of the opposition of interested parties, but as we have elsewhere remarked, the people have all the remedies necessary in their own hands—the selection of proper representatives.

It is time, too, for the Government to make a change in the grading of officials' salaries and release the public of the expenses connected therewith. Why, for instance, should the municipalities be asked to pay for the maintenance of Registry offices, when the Government, besides the Registrars, are the only parties who derive any share of the profits accruing from them. The municipalities are asked to bear all the expenses of rents, supplies, etc., and the Government pockets the percentages. There are some who would, to relieve the municipalities suggest the advance of registration fees, so as to make those alone who have business at the registry offices, bear the burden; but while this idea might be objectionable for certain reasons, there are others to which no exception can be taken. The Government should be asked to procure all supplies and meet all the expenses, and receive at present all the incomes. The entire fees might, in turn, be left to the Registrar, whose office the gross earnings were less than \$1,000 a year. These offices that paid \$1,000 and upwards, but less than \$1,500, might pay say 10 per cent, to the Government, and those that earned more a greater per centage, but no registrar to net more than \$2,000 a year over all expenses, assistants' salaries, etc. It is said, for instance, that Capt. Kennedy has pocketed no less than \$30,000 out of his office during the last three years, and the public can see no reason for that, while they are taxed for the rent and running expenses of those offices. When the farmers are at the business not a portion but all their grievances should be thoroughly considered, and a proper start should be made to rectify as many wrongs as possible, while they are at it. We hope to render them material assistance from week to week.

COMMENCING with the 1st of January next, the Government is going to open the lands south of the C. P. R. for homesteads and pre-emptions, without any advance in the price of pre-emptions. At the same time the even numbered sections along both sides of the C. P. R. are to be thrown open to settlement under the terms respecting residence specified in the Dominion Lands Act. It was a mistake of the Government to have withdrawn the belt, but the late order must give an impetus to settlement such as has never before been experienced in the country.

THE Portage Grit print says:—  
The Brandon Mail, anxious to parade its knowledge of municipal law, criticizes the Liberal for saying that Ward—a Ferrier would doubtless be elected by acclamation for 1884. The editor here shows that ignorance of Portage matters that characterizes him while here. What we said was perfectly correct. The council have decided not to be governed by the new act, but to elect their Warden and Councillors as formerly. We would advise the Mail to utilize its prodigious fund of knowledge for the benefit of Brandonites.

It appears there is a little ambiguity in the new Act as regards the Portage county, and the ratepayers are going to elect their council as formerly, and trust to Parliament afterward to legalize their action; and of course, it is ignorance on our part not to have been aware of this. As a matter of fact the editor of the Mail was ignorant, while editing a paper in the Portage; in fact the only way to show intelligence is to change your politics for the sake of the profits that arise out of the publication of a country Grit paper. On this account we give the Liberal credit for an amount of knowledge and acumen that is possessed by but few other publishers in the Province. Perhaps in this connection, the Liberal with all its prescience, can tell us how it is now going to defend Premier Mowat in submitting the boundary dispute to the Privy Council, when it and the Ontario hero a few months ago said the only course

open was to fight Sir John into accepting the Hinck's award.

WHEN the Dominion Government was selling 1,486,939 acres of land to Colonization Companies the Grit press wrought many changes upon the hardships the undertaking would impose upon the country. The cry was that it would build up a landed aristocracy without encouraging any settlement in the country. But what are the results? Already the companies since the first of May last have settled upwards of 4,000 people upon the 2,973,878 acres allotted them, or an average of one on every section. This leaves their tracts nearly as well settled in six months time as the average belt outside of Manitoba, open for homesteading. In this enterprise the companies have spent over one million dollars in immigration expenses and improvements on properties, and are making preparations for renewed exertions next season. It is immaterial to the country how settlers are brought to the Northwest so long as they are an industrious class, and located with sufficient resources to go on with improvements and develop their properties. It is thought the companies will secure three times as many settlers next year as they have secured this season, and if they only do as well for the new comers as they have done for those already located, the Grit press will yet be forced to admit Colonization Companies are "blessings in disguise."

THE success of the pet print, as a prophet is shown by the verification of its prophecies in Saturday's issue. With that cowardly cunning characteristic of the little ichneumon, it reserves the heart of its spleen against certain candidates for municipal honors until the last day, when there would be no time to dispute its slanders before polling, and then it gives them fully to the breeze. It has all along been maligning and misrepresenting Mr. Daly, but its bitches of Saturday are the most venomous and excited of them all. Now, why did the oracle not come out with the bridge business before? It knew full well 'tis a charge was pure fabrication, but it is certain yet to come home to roost. Again Mr. Lee "ought to be soundly defeated," because he is a politician. Well, he is one, and because he is a respectable one the people placed him at the head of the poll, and because the attack of the Sun was steeped in contempt, it was repudiated by the sensible men of both parties. The friends of the Sun, with the public generally, have come, from the result, to one decided conclusion—that for any candidate, for any position within the reach of the print, to secure election he has only to purchase the opposition of the sheet no matter whether the price may be five pence or five pounds.

WE do not know whether or not it is the intention of the Grits to make Mr. C. Stewart, of Brandon Hills, the first governor of Manitoba when they separate it from confederation and create it a territory of the United States; but it would seem he has a design that way from the way he discusses the B. N. A. Act in the Sun. He has evidently read that clause of it which defines the general powers of Local Legislatures, but he has forgotten to read that section that refers to an interference with the interests of the Parliament of Canada. We will be prepared to discuss this question with Mr. Stewart when he shows how a province can assume Federal powers and confer with the United States as to the crossing of the 49th parallel by a railway, as an international question. Supposing Manitoba had a railway as a province to the boundary, it would have to assume Dominion authority to confer with the U.S. Government as to crossing and the "monopoly" we hear so much about, could not, of course, be broken without a crossing, consequently Manitoba can do nothing towards breaking up the monopoly without being clothed with Federal

powers. As a matter of fact, there is no province of Canada that has ever chartered a railway to cross its southern boundary, and why Manitoba should do it is more than we, at least can understand; we ask for a little light on this subject. Mr. Stewart further quotes from the "Law Journal" of England what he considers authority for saying the Parliament of Canada can cancel the C.P.R. contract without the consent of the latter. This is not the case, but even if it were it is no evidence that the Grits of Manitoba constitute the Parliament of Canada, or that they are clothed with the same authority.

## PROVINCIAL

Letters patent, authorizing the incorporation of Neepawa as a town, have been issued.

By an order, the holding of quarterly sessions of the county court in Nelson and Pilot Mound have been authorized.

Mr. T. H. Aikman, inspector of homesteads for the Dominion Government, is in Winnipeg. He reports that during the past seven months he has cancelled 300 entries in southern Manitoba. The homesteads cancelled, were taken up principally by clerks living in Winnipeg, Brandon and Emerson, and who failed to perform the settlement duties.

Mr. McDermid, of the Lady easter Colony, south of Wapella, on the Canadian Pacific Railway west, returned on Saturday night last from his trip to the Souris country having been delegated by Lady Colburn to make an inspection and report its advantages for immigration. His report will be favorable, the only drawback being lack of railway privileges. This he claims will be overcome in the course of another year. He says there will be quite a number of his fellow countrymen come out next spring, and he will advise them to start early in April, that they may get in a crop the same year. Those that came out last spring are in the best of spirits.

Mr. Thos. Marks of Port Arthur, is in town, registered at the Queens, in conversation with the writer he said that he left Sarnia two days ago. Just before starting from that place he talked with the crew of the steam barge "Enterprise," wrecked while on her way from Sarnia to Port Arthur with a general cargo. The disaster occurred on Green Island, five miles east of Mississauga straits and about 70 miles east of Sault St. Marie, during a storm and thick fog. Messrs. Conway and McLean, and Dohney and Ryan were the principal owners of the cargo which was valued at about 40,000 dollars.—Times.

Mr. Robt. Ganne, Forest Inspector, arrived in the city yesterday after inspecting the timber in the Shoal Lake and Birtle districts. He says there are eleven saw mills between Menedesha and Birtle, which receive their supply of logs from the Rilling and Birtle mountains. As a natural consequence of the construction of these mills the settlers will be able to get their supply of lumber at a convenient distance from their homesteads, and at reasonable prices. The timber in the mountains is principally composed of spruce and poplar of good quality the quantity being sufficient for the wants of the western county for years hence. Mr. Ganne left for the west again this morning.

The Superintendent of Education Mr. J. B. Somerset, has published "A Manual of School Law," embracing the statutory law, with amendments of 1883, the Normal School Act, and the revised regulations of the Protestant section of the Board of Education for the Province of Manitoba, including the new programmes of study for cities and towns, and for the rural schools of the Province." The first part of the work contains "An Act to Establish a System of Public Schools in the Province of Manitoba," assented to 25th May, 1881. It also contains "An Act to amend the Manitoba School Act," assented to 27th July, 1883, giving the sections repealing or amending those of the former act. The remainder of the pamphlet includes the "Regulations of the Protestant Section of the Board of Education," respecting school districts, school sites, buildings and furniture, teachers' certificates, duties of teachers, school year, text books, apparatus, census returns, duties of inspectors, normal school departments, also the programme of studies for the various standards of schools in cities and towns, the course of studies for the collegiate department, and the programme for Protestant rural schools.

Twenty-eight prisoners languish in the provincial jail at present.



## THE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

On Thursday evening a fair attendance of citizens assembled in the city hall, pursuant to notices. When the Mayor opened the meeting he stated the object as represented by the citizens.

After it was formally opened, on motion the Mayor was called to the chair, and Dr. Fleming appointed secretary.

The Mayor felt the interests of the farmers and citizens were identical, and sympathetic. When the one suffered the other suffered also. He referred to the resolutions passed at the farmers' meeting, and outlined the object sought to be attained by the convention.

Mr. Christie would speak later on in the evening.

Mr. Cliffe contended the 19th inst was too early for the assemblage of delegates at Winnipeg. Most of the country people would not get the notices mailed them sooner than that date.

Moved by J. A. Christie and Dr. Shaw, that this meeting approve of the resolutions adopted at the recent farmers' convention, and pledge ourselves to co-operate with the spirit of the same.

Mr. A. L. Sifton supported the motion. The farmers had grievances. The city of Brandon had to depend upon the agricultural resources of the country and their development had to do with the growth of the city.

The duties on implements and the charges on the shipment of grain made farming unprofitable.

The farmers of Ontario had competition among manufacturers, we were without it. The whole dependence of the farmer depends on the success made by the use of implements.

The R.R. monopoly was another grievance. It is not necessary to cover so many topics.

He did not blame the C.P.R. but blamed the Government. It would be the wants of Manitoba if we had another outlet other than the United States or the Red River.

Dr. Sheppard said the object of the present meeting was to relieve the farmers. What has either Government done for this province? He repeated the several collections from the province and payments thereto.

R. Sheppard did not attend the farmers' meeting the other day. It did not amount to much. There was no Conservative who would join in this city.

The tariff built up the manufactures in the United States, and the tariff was building up Canada in the same way.

He did not think there ought to be a duty on lumber. He enquired the prices of lumber at Evansville—they were as costly there as here. When he came to Brandon he found Molina plows cost \$25 against the prices in Minnesota. He could get goods here as cheap as in the United States. If the Grit policy were carried out, manufacturing in Canada would be choked out, and the Americans then would have a full field. A population of 125,000 was trying to control a population of 4,000,000.

Mr. Duncan said it would be useless to speak if we had not grievances. We want justice and nothing more. A tariff to Manitoba was prejudicial—we would be better to be annexed to the United States. We should not submit to arbitrary rates. If we could not get justice let our blood tell. We should study our grievances fairly and make them tell at Ottawa. Let the farmers put a value on their grain, secure capital from the Banks, and carry out their shipments themselves.

S. S. Phillips said the farmers should co-operate, discuss local matters and lay full claims before the Government. Politics would do more harm than good.

Clifford Sifton said the farmers should have expressed their views at the late meeting as the citizens of Brandon should control this meeting was the first time in the history of the provinces when such a movement was made, we should strike free from party or either side. The citizens of the country were agreed to effect reforms in provincial matters. The price of wheat was determined by the British markets less the charge for transportation. This was exorbitant in the case of Manitoba. We could not have competition in the present order of things. We should not be hampered with any policy that bore unduly on Manitoba. We could buy implements 35 per cent cheaper in the United States. The settlers in the United States got railways wherever they wanted them.

Mr. Cliffe, of the *Mail*, stated his objection to certain extreme statements made, and the undesirability of making demands, it was not in the power of the Government to grant.

He suggested moderation but gave no details, with a full decision of purpose.

Geo. Purvis said we should appeal to the Privy Council for redress. The Dominion Government had made some concessions in lands, but more were looked for. Even if we had control of our lands, we should have a removal of American duties before we could get our rights. Let us appeal to the States if we could not get our rights. He expressed a doubt as to the right of the Government to disallow the R.R. Charters they had disallowed. He was pleased to see the people were becoming so much alive to their own interests.

J. A. Johnston said the movement was advancing with great rapidity. Mr. Cliffe spoke eloquently and well, but he appeared to have fears; his better judgment always crept out.

The Northern Pacific and the Grand Trunk would be in. We should not talk of guns and pistols, but should exert our best interests to secure our rights in a constitutional way. He did not hear the voices of the *Grits* at Ottawa in the interests of the people. He could understand J. A. Christie. Between duties and freight the people of Manitoba were harshly dealt with. The freight and expenses left the people nothing. It was not the fact the Government owned the country because we had not the patents to our lands. Our representatives were not doing their duty, and we should take the matter up ourselves.

Mr. Elliott came here with good feelings. The object was to throw off the troubled waters.

At the stage of the meeting Mr. James Sheppard gave some sensible views on the operation of the tariff, from a national stand-point, but as the meeting was breaking up, he got but a very indifferent hearing.

Mr. Christie could not see why Manitoba should not have what roads it required, the same as the other provinces. The present freight and custom rates were exorbitant and should be removed.

It was then moved by C. Cliffe, seconded by J. A. Johnston, that in the opinion of this meeting, the present movement of the people of Manitoba to secure a redress of well understood grievances, is highly commendable, and that we pledge our co-operation with it, to secure all rights properly due this province as a member of the confederation, that can be secured in a legal and constitutional manner. Carried.

It was then moved by C. Cliffe, seconded by John Russell, that a deputation consisting of the Mayor of the city, Messrs. J. A. Christie, J. A. Johnston, Daly, Saart, Doctors Fleming and Shaw and the mover and seconder, be requested to attend the forthcoming convention to be held at Winnipeg, and there represent the views of the citizens of Brandon. Carried.

## FOREIGN.

The outlook for the malt trade, 1884, is decidedly gloomy.

Mr. J. H. Ramohr was killed while cutting wood near Edgar Station.

It is announced that the London-derry Iron and Steel Company are in difficulties.

An official announcement by Le Canadian says that Mr. Mosseau will not resign.

There is great destitution among the Irish Roman Catholic immigrant families at Hamilton.

It has been decided to make the celebration of the U. E. Loyalists a provincial affair.

The statement that a hundred persons had died in a year in Walkerton, from typhoid fever is emphatically denied.

Andrew Moffatt, aged 93, of Woburn, North Dorchester, received a kick from a horse on Wednesday and has since died.

An emigrant named Hawdon, from Wolverhampton, England, had his legs cut off in the Grand Trunk yard at Brockville on Wednesday.

The murdered Detroit policeman had several brothers and sisters in Canada, one of the latter being Mrs. Charles Woodruff, of London.

The Loyal Orange Association give notice in the Gazette of intention to apply to Parliament next session for an Act of Incorporation.

A young man named Martin Doran, of Archeville, rescued two young ladies named Gingras, from drowning, who were skating upon the Rideau River.

Five speckled trout, between three and four inches long, fell from the clouds in a shower of rain at Port Hope. Capt. Robbins has them in a glass vase for the inspection of the curiosities.

A pleasure to show Goods. A delivery to any part of the City. High

## THEY HAVE COME.

WE MEAN THOSE

## BUFFALO &amp; COON COATS, Cheap!

## Men's Heavy Ulster Over Coats, Cheap!

BOYS' OVERCOATS, a Big Stock, from \$3 up

## Men's Persian, Lamb, and Beaver Caps,

## Men's and Boy's Astrican Caps, Cheap

## BUFFALO &amp; BUCK MITTS &amp; GAUNTLETS.

## Fine Kid Gloves and Mitts.

## New Hats. New Caps. New Ties.

UNDER CLOTHING in all varieties.

## Boys Under Clothing and Girls' Combination Suits.

## WOOL SCARFS. Large, Small, Thick &amp; Warm.

Call and See us. Close Prices.

## GOOD GOODS!

## QUICK SALES!

## SCOTT &amp; PAISLEY.

Brandon, Nov. 6, 1883.

## C. N. GILCHRIST,

## Merchant Tailor

HAS OPENED OUT A

## FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

Corner Fifth Street &amp; Rosser Ave.

Where will be found one of the finest stocks of

## French Worsteds, and Scotch and English Tweeds.

ever shown in the Northwest.

N. B.—Only First-class workmen employed, and satisfaction guaranteed to all who may favor me with their patronage.

## G. N. GILCHRIST.

## WONDERFUL BARGAINS

## GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS

## Crockery and Glassware.

AT THE

## NEW CHEAP STORE, 8TH STREET.

## The Leading House for Family Groceries.

## EVERYTHING FRESH

And away down Below any-  
thing offered elsewhere.

## MANITOBA CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER

## AND FRESH EGGS IN STOCK.

## At Lowest Prices.

A pleasure to show Goods. A delivery to any part of the City. High

Cash or Trade price paid for any quantity of Potatoes, Turnips, Butter,

and all kinds of Garden Vegetables. Come direct to the

## NEW CHEAP STORE.

## MILLER SELLS CHEAP

## MILLER FOR GOOD TEAS.

Money! Money! Money!  
SPECIAL FACILITIES TO LEND

## Farm and City Property

Straight Loans. Interest ready, no legal expenses, at lowest current rates. Special privilege given for the repayment of Loans. Loans made through with respect. All business strictly confidential. Mail will receive prompt attention.

## INSURANCE.

Fire and Life Insurance and Auto Insurance in first-class Companies.

Apply to C. WISNER,

Agent and Valuer.

Office at Brandon House.

P.S.—I have the best Auto Insurance Department in the Brandon House. Farmers, Traders, and everybody can get a good Square Meal and a good bed at moderate charges. Give me a call.

C. WISNER

## LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLE.

## GOOD RIGS

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

DANIEL BROAD, W. H. GREEN, Manager, Prop.

## LIVERY.

## JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS.

STYLISH HORSES.

## Livery, Sale &amp; Feed Stable.

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &amp;c.

STABLE ON 6TH STREET, NEAR PRINCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.

## QUEEN'S HOTEL,

Corner Rosser Avenue and Tenth St.

## The Catering Department

of this hotel is second to none in the Province, and the bar is fully supplied with the

Best Brandy of Wines, Liquors and Beer.

The House is admirably furnished throughout, and transient guests and boarders will find every comfort.

In connection with the Hotel is a

FINE-CLASS

## LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

where rigs can be obtained at moderate prices.

IN THE HOUSE ARE

## 3 BILLIARD and POOL TABLES

and the Proprietor will give his undivided attention to ensure the comfort of his guests.

Robert J. Dickenson Proprietor.



# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

## Traveller's Guide!

### RAILROAD TIME: TABLES!

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables.

### Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

On and after June 17th, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West	Going East
Leave Winnipeg, Arrive 6:30 p.m.	Leave Portage la Prairie 4:15 p.m.
Leave Brandon 1:15 p.m.	Arrive Brandon 1:15 p.m.
Leave Broadview 5:30 p.m.	Arrive Broadview 5:30 p.m.
Leave Morden 6:30 p.m.	Arrive Morden 8:30 p.m.
Leave Swift Current 1:30 p.m.	Arrive Swift Current 1:30 p.m.
Leave Maple Creek 5:30 p.m.	Arrive Maple Creek 5:30 p.m.
Leave Medicine Hat 6:30 p.m.	Arrive Medicine Hat 6:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

## TOWN TOPICS

And now C. H. Munro enjoys the telephone.

Our friend Mr. Barnett is out for the Bessie ship of cypress.

The local turf Club met at the Royal Hotel, Friday night.

Mr. C. G. Scott left on Thursday to spend the winter in On-the-Soo.

Mr. Biggs is erecting a new hotel nearly opposite the Ogilvie elevator.

The Corporation team is likely to do good service this winter in clearing the sidewalks of snow.

Mr. S. Hanna is contesting Whitehead with Mr. Pilling. "What is the matter with Hanna?"

Miss A. Brown, the grocer, is decorating his front premises with evergreens, an evidence the holidays are at hand.

Messrs. Whitehead & Whitelaw make a new announcement in our advertising columns today. They offer bargains in winter goods at a clearing sale.

J. B. Hogan, of Cypress, and our old friend Geo. Sturgess, of Stockton, have been gazetted Justices of the Peace. There will soon be more J.P.'s than delinquents in Manitoba.

On Monday last a drunken passenger on a mail train from Brandon to the east of our city, in trying to jump on the up train left the platform, a bystander caught him, after which he crawled his falling under the wheel, and, chance delayed him till morning, when he was found by Maxwell's warden.

The employe of a six or seven years old, about six hours ago, got a young lamb, from a month old, which they presented to a surveying party in Dalton. If they could now only secure Tom Bart's ass which unfortunately was to gift by Mr. McKenzie, of Barnside, the other day, for \$15, they could make a commencement on a menagerie on their own account.

Chief McMillan, and his company of three, returned from Plum Creek, on Friday night, with the remains of the unfortunate man Chapman. The flesh was, of course, all gone, but a handkerchief, a purse containing some \$4, his clothes, a watch, and some receipts for registered letters, were sufficient to identify all that remained, and the funeral took place next day.

A writer in our 12th street contemporary questions the feasibility of the Hudson's Bay route, because of the doubt as to the straits remaining open long enough after harvest to ship the season's grain. As a matter of fact but a small quantity of the American grain reaches the English market the year it is harvested, — it is held, as a rule, till the next spring. The same would be done if the northern outlets were opened. The grain would reach the bay in the fall, where it could be stored, insured, and loans from the Banks effected on it if desired, and removed at early navigation, in short, as soon as the crop is at present. It is the great saving in freight by the northern outlet the people should trouble themselves with alone.

There is a great amount of suffering among a large number of laborers in consequence of the abrupt turn of events in the history of the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railroad. At the way the work was let, in short sections, and pay day assured at the end of a month, a great many men were employed, and considerable construction performed. As many of the laborers were foreigners, without means save what they hoped to earn on the work, and as yet no payments, several families have been drawn to the brink of starvation, one of whom, a Swede, visited the city on Thursday, hoping to be assisted to Winnipeg by the charity of our people. It is now quite apparent, at least, there was a deep laid scheme in connection with the undertaking "to raise the wind" for the company. It was to have a broad show of success made at the outset to enable the wire-pullers to sell out at a handsome profit, but a failure in that has opened the way for a large amount of disappointment and consequent suffering among the laborers. If the final result turns out what it appears it will, the schemers merit some rough handling.

A writer from the Leech settlement, about ten miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, sends the following to a contemporary: "An effort has been made to induce the Rapid City Central Railway to pass through this settlement. A deputation, headed by Mr. R. S. Garret, waited upon some of the officials, but the result of the interview has not been made public. We sincerely trust the company will see the advantage of running their line through this, one of the finest stretches of country in the Northwest. Not only would this settlement be tributary to the line, but also the quickly peopled districts of Pheasant Plain, the extensive Primitive Methodist Colony, and the broad acres along Jumping Creek and Loco Creek and also settlements further west. There is no doubt that if Fort Qu'Appelle, rises up in her strength and joins with these different places, it will not be long before the sound of the steam engine will echo through our valley. The municipality of Minot has offered a bonus of \$75,000. Let us form ourselves into a municipal organization and do likewise. Geographically separated from the C.P.R. by the almost impassable banks of the river, we must have some practical way of transportation for our surplus grain of next year."

J. B. McIntosh is now Carberry's com-  
mable.

The recent bazaar noted the Methodist Ladies' Aid Society, \$420.

The Methodists of later hold a teammeet-  
ing on Tuesday evening next.

How McMillan and Mr. Lang are candidates for the Reevship of Riverside.

Interactive Fisher, of the C. P. R., was in the city Saturday "making enquiries."

The Masons promise a ball, the grandest of the grand, on St. John's Day, the 27th.

It is now a settled fact that voting at bazaars is not always an index of public feeling.

CONSTABLE Craig is limping around with a sprained ankle, and a —, well, we won't tell any more.

Mr. W. Matheson, late of the C.P.R. office here, has been appointed baggage master at Moose Jaw.

Mr. Hanbury is superintending the finish of the hotel tower, the work being taken off Mr. Wolfenden's hands.

Fraser Bros. are now located in their new store. The apartment is one of the finest storerooms in the country.

A well attended concert under the auspices of St. Matthew's Guild was held at the Canadian Hotel on Tuesday night.

Mr. Hellyer, who has been on a protracted eastern visit, returned on Monday, and has been busy ever since shaking hands.

Our 12th street neighbor is now advertising its big rooster for sale as old metal, it having no further use for the game bird.

Mr. J. P. Bucke had a comfortable run-away on Monday, and the result is a demoralized cutter, but fortunately nothing worse.

The Sun says Mr. A. W. Ross drummed up a bridge brigade to vote for Mr. Daly.

Yes — he came alone and polled his solitary vote. So much for the print's veracity.

Mr. Vobables had the misfortune to break a leg on Monday, his sleigh running over it. Mr. McDonell set the limb and the patient is doing well under the circumstances.

The Sun has found a huge lot of fraud in the recent elections. If it only has half the honesty it has wind, it will proceed at once to punish the offenders. That's the way to do the business.

The Sun has a report of the C.P.R. strike from Winnipeg, by telegraph, from "Our own correspondent." You see it copied the report on the bulletin board in the passenger depot here, and that is how it got its telegraph.

Mr. John White, M. P. for one of the Hastings, went west on Monday, and will return in about ten days. He is greatly taken up with the country, and its requirements, etc., certain in future to be one of Manitoba's best friends in the House.

The Star wants a copy of the Municipal Act. If there is any publication in existence that can inform our neighbor any enlightenment, be it ever so little, for the sake of its friends we hope it will be able to secure that one.

### POLICE COUNT.

It appears that our Gribbon is not Gribbon but an American of considerable notoriety. The Chief of Police has now a letter in his possession from the sheriff of Grafton, Dakota, who says the name of Chief McMillan's guest is Byron C. Cooper — that he has served a term for horse stealing, getting his liberty in August last. On October the 1st he was arrested for rape and broke jail on the 6th of that month before his trial. The sheriff will be here to see his friend in a few days, and it is probable he will extradite him.

On Tuesday night the Chief with a posse raided Edith Egerton's shebang across the river and arrested Edith, Jessie Lewis, Jessie Gray, Ed. Kelly, John Calgary, James Johnson, and James Swanson. Edith was fined 44.60 dollars and the other women 36.60 each. The latter two paid their bills and escaped, but Edith languishes until some of her admirers come to time. Kelly and Calgary were fined each 9.60 dollars for being disorderly at the arrest, and the other two for being frequenters were taxed 14.60 dollars each. For striking a policeman, Calgary was sent to do gaol scrubbing for a term of ten days.

### BRANDON CITY SCHOOLS.

#### Honor List for November.

##### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, E. S. POPHAM, Teacher.

Continued from last week.

##### STANDARD V.

Reading — First-class honors — Beaton, Rita Boydell, Hume, Collins, E. Gooding, S. Knowlton.

Second-class honors — B. Walker, McNab, M. Fleming, Powers, R. Clement, McKenzie, Trench, H. Walker, Forbes, Wheeldon.

Spelling — First-class honors — E. Gooding, M. Fleming, Powers, Hume, McKenzie, Trench, Wheeldon.

Second-class honors — Rita Boydell, B. Walker, McNab, Clement, Moffat, Collins, S. Knowlton.

Grammar — First-class honors — B. Walker, Hume, Collins.

Second-class honors — E. Gooding, McNab, Davidson, Trench, S. Knowlton.

Geography — First-class honors — Clement, Hume, Collins, B. Walker.

Second-class honors — Davidson, B. Walker, McKenzie, Moffat.

Arithmetic — First-class honors — Leslie, Hume, Collins.

Second-class honors — A. Fleming, F. Gooding, B. Walker, Moffat, Powers, Trench, Clement, M. Fleming.

Book-keeping — First-class honors — Hume, E. Gooding.

Second-class honors — E. Clement, Collins, McKenzie, Powers, S. Knowlton, B. Walker.

McNab, Davidson, Trench.

Writing — First-class honors — Hume, Powers, Clement, E. Gooding.

Second-class honors — Rita Boydell, Cal-  
endar, Clement, Moffat, Trench, McKen-  
zie, Leslie, B. Walker, M. Fleming, Collins.

##### STANDARD IV.

MISS CROOK, Teacher.

Marion McIndoe, Annie Reynolds, Eliza McNeill, Hattie Van Tassel, Clara Mitchell, Nettie White, May Knisley, John Matheson, Amy Davidson, Lena Johnston, Ethel Paisley.

##### STANDARD III.

MISS McDARMIN, Teacher.

Division I. — James Craig, Mabel Hooper, Tommy Burns, Ellen Blackhall, Josie Bliss.

Division II — Annie Bounfield, Ida Lauder, Lizzie Montgomery, Erie White, Eliza Paisley, Warren Hicks.

Division III — Jane Burns, Harry Moor, John Blackhall, White Hillard.

##### STANDARD II.

MISS COOK, Teacher.

Lizzie Bullock, Ellen Hicks, Sarah Berlin, George Knowlton, Ernest Chipperfield, Ruthie Lambing, Mabel Clement, Lorraine Atkinson.

##### STANDARD I.

MISS LANG, Teacher.

Division I. — Sam Maddas, Eddie White, Alex Duncan, Martha Burns, James Fenner, S. McGregor, Daniel Reid.

Division II — Lillian Brock, Eddie Waite, John Burns, Charlie Sleane, Carrie Wilson, George Thompson, Lizzie French, Andrew Wilson, Alex Matheson.

Division III — Willard Rossey, Penelope Wilson, Anna Sisson, Lena Moffat, Oscar Russell, Maggie Scott.

Division IV — Jeanie Claessen, James Moffat, Mabel West, George McKenzie, Samuel West, Ethel Bliss, Lizzie Saitling, law.

### BALIWAY TROUBLES.

#### Over 300 men off duty.

Early on Tuesday word reached this city that the engineers, firemen etc., of the C.P.R. were on strike, and in a short time full particulars were at hand, on bulletin board in the passenger station. It would require one page of a paper to give all the minute, but the particulars are briefly these.

In April, 1882, the wages of engineers, firemen etc., were advanced as per a schedule announced, a bonus of in some cases twelve dollars being given, but the men were told this was not a permanent arrangement. The rates were paid, however, up to the present, and about a week ago those men were notified that on account of the dullness of business, the bonus would be reduced about one half. On the receipt of this information a delegation of engineers waited on Deputy Superintendent Egan, and announced their determination not to accept less than a scale of rates they presented to him, which was four dollars for engineers for a day's work of 100 miles, and 35 cents per hour overtime. Switch engineers to receive 110 dollars per month of twelve hours per day. Other particulars as to duties were prescribed.

Mr. Egan said that notwithstanding the decline in the cost of living, these rates were higher than the salaries with the full bonus mentioned above. He however would submit their offer to the general superintendent, Mr. Van Horne. On being told it would take 10 days to receive an answer, the delegation said they would give but twenty-four hours, and if that was not satisfactory, the company would have afterwards to deal with Mr. Arthur, an American president of the brotherhood. Egan replied that if they were thus curtailed, the answer would be the Company would decline any further negotiations with them more than paying them off. The Company would deal with the men themselves or with nobody. The delegation then withdrew, and Mr. Egan drew up a form of agreement for all to sign who wanted to go to work in terms of the reduction of half bonus, and all were notified, but instead of signing it all interested struck on Tuesday morning and a single train did not leave the city.

On Tuesday the engineers held a public meeting, and after that processions through the streets were the order. The company feel particularly hard at the turn of the meeting, as some men who are getting from 200 to 240 dollars per month were the loudest in their censure of the action of the authorities.

The men on the other hand contend one of their grievances is the refusal of the Company to carry out their promise of April 1882 as to the erection of cheap dwellings and other matters, and that they never consented to except even that offer.

To prevent the destruction of property, the Company have closed all the round houses and other industrial buildings along the line until order is restored, but notwithstanding this precaution, some injury to trains is already reported, and doubtless prosecutions will be the result. The express from the west Tuesday and that from the south the same day, with one from Rat Portage are the only arrivals at Winnipeg, and the only train that took departure was one to the south Wednesday, managed by chief of construction Reid's

engineer, with Mr. Egan as foreman. It is computed the trouble throws 250 men out of employment, and at the time of writing, Wednesday evening, no one knows the turn events are likely to take, though it is hoped the Company will be able to employ enough hands to run the express service on Thursday.

### MUNICIPAL RETURNS.

We give below the full returns of the civic elections. It is gratifying to know the contest was carried on throughout in the very best of good feeling, and so far as the Mayoralty is concerned, the friends of both candidates have the assurance, from the closeness of the vote, they each had their best man.

Although there are a few good men out of the next council, some of whom such as Messrs. Fraser, Evans, Pilling, &c., declined nominations, we feel assured the new Alderman one and all will endeavor to do their duty faithfully and well. It is very desirable at this stage of the city's progress, that rigid economy should be the watchword, and that no expenditures will be undertaken that do not bring with them solid returns to the people.

### WARD NO. 1.

For Mayor —  
Daly ... ... ... 14  
Smart ... ... ... 17

For Aldermen —  
Winter ... ... ... 17  
Clementi Smith ... ... ... 28  
Brock ... ... ... 18  
Moor ... ... ... 19  
Parrish ... ... ... 12  
Arthur ... ... ... 18

Messrs Clementi-Smith, Moor and Brock were declared elected Aldermen.

### WARD NO. 2.

For Mayor —  
Daly ... ... ... 68  
Smart ... ... ... 82

For Aldermen —  
Lee ... ... ... 113  
Sifton ... ... ... 102  
Adams ... ... ... 102  
Fleming ... ... ... 74  
Kelly ... ... ... 77

Messrs Lee, Sifton and Adams declared elected.

### WARD NO. 3.

For Mayor —  
Daly ... ... ... 76  
Smart ... ... ... 46

For Aldermen —  
Johnston ... ... ... 91  
Hughes ... ... ... 110  
Cameron ... ... ... 111  
J. H. Hughes ... ... ... 79

Messrs Johnston, E. Hughes and Cameron declared elected.

### WARD NO. 4.

For Mayor —  
Daly ... ... ... 12  
Smart ... ... ... 4

Messrs Kavanagh, Durst and Lar-  
kin, Aldermen by acclamation.

### RECAPITULATION.

WARD.	DALY.	SMART.
Ward No. 1	14	17
" 2	68	82
" 3	76	46
" 4	12	4
Total	170	149

Majority for Daly ..... 21

### TO THE ELECTORS

— OR THE —

### MUNICIPALITY OF MALIS.

Gentlemen. — Having been requested, by a large number of the Municipality, to run for the office of Reeve at the coming election, I now place myself in your hands. If you elect me as your representative I will, by every means in my power endeavour to promote your interests.

Very truly yours,  
C. WHITEHEAD.

### Municipal Elections.

### MUNICIPALITY OF WHITEHEAD.

FOR REEVE 1884.

Charles Pilling, Esq.

Your Vote and Influence are respectfully re-  
quested in his favor.

### Notice.

### THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

### BRANDON

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

CITY HALL, BRANDON,

ON MONDAY, the 17th day of DECEMBER next

at the hour of one o'clock in the Afternoon,